

THE DAILY HERALD
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THE HERALD is a franchise member of The United Press, and receives the complete leased wire copy of the United Press news reports of all current events in the whole world. With its special wire and operator in its own office THE HERALD is daily in immediate possession of the latest news up till the hour of going to press.

The financial outlook is yellow.

An open question—Will the mills open?

Mrs. Castle is free. Go thy way and kleptomaniac no more.

Mr. Cleveland is the most eminent silent voter in the country.

Democracy was beaten throughout the nation, but it is still untitled.

Kansas and Nebraska are still for freedom as they were forty years ago.

The scramble for federal office looks like the final rush on the football field.

Coxey is out with a new governmental scheme. He and his scheme will stay right out.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio has proven even more popular than "Mr. Barnes of New York."

"Now for business," is the cry heard throughout the land. It comes from the office seekers.

Hanna having emptied his barrel will be allowed to recoup himself out of the people's pockets.

No branch of trade should profit more by the wheels of industry turning round than the bicycle business.

The street lamps at night look like the light of other days, the days when there were no street lamps.

Since the result of the election has been made known to her, Hetty Green calls her boy the prodigal son.

While Palmer and Buckner could not have stood against the world yesterday, still there are none so poor as to do them reverence.

Mark Hanna says that he never once had any doubt about the result of the election. It may be, but he became very prayerful at times.

The New York World wants to know who is fatter than Mr. C. M. Depew for secretary of state. No one, if the place is to go to a harlequin.

Great praise is being given Mr. Hanna for his generosity. But Mr. Hanna will demand something more than great praise in payment of his services.

Governor Wells has issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation. He is duly thankful, but he would have been more dooly thankful if the state had gone Republican.

The New York Journal says that gold is a drug on the market. "How perfectly lovely!" It would be to be compelled to take that kind of drug instead of sulphur and molasses.

The silver advocates have more faith in their fellowmen than the anti-silver men have. The former do not believe the country will go to the dogs under the policy of the latter, while the latter believe that the country would go to the dogs under the control of the former.

The Columbian Liberty bell has been attached for a balance due the manufacturer. If Bryan had been elected, those wicked gold organs would have told us that the fate of the bell was appropriate—that there was no further use for it, and that it might as well go to the junk heap.

As announced in The Herald's dispatches yesterday morning, Mrs. Castle has been released from the English prison. There may be some conflict of opinion respecting her case, but all will agree on this—that, whatever brain trouble she may have, it will never again take the form of kleptomania.

"President Cleveland isn't saying anything on the result of the election, but those who read his Thanksgiving proclamation attentively will note that he is in a grateful frame of mind," says the Boston Herald. Of course he is in a grateful frame of mind, not so much because the Republicans won as because the Democrats were defeated.

A dispatch in an eastern exchange says that "A. S. Woodin, who has played right half-back for Yale, and is the speediest runner on the team, has been notified by the faculty that he will not be allowed to play any more this year, owing to his low scholarship standing. His absence is a severe blow to Yale." This proves that Yale's fame rests on her achievements in football and not in learning.

HOW HANNA WON SILVER PEOPLE OVER.

It becomes more and more evident each day that the election has by no means settled the currency question. It also becomes more and more evident that the silver sentiment is even greater than the vote for Mr. Bryan showed.

In an interview with a reporter of the New York Evening Post, Mark Hanna told how the farmers and laborers in the western cities were won over. They were won over "by explaining to them that we stood on the St. Louis platform, which advocates bimetalism, under an international agreement."

The silver sentiment among the laborers and farmers of the west was strong; of this there can be no doubt. Hanna recognized its existence and won the farmers and voters over by holding out the hope, the elusive hope, that they would get their free silver through international agreement. Having been won over by this hope holding out to them, it will be necessary to bring about the free coinage of silver by international agreement in order to hold these people in the party that, according to Mr. Hanna, has promised it. Free silver through international agreement is more than hopeless; it is a genuine ignis fatuus.

Mr. Hanna has told how he won silver people to the support of Major McKinley. Will he devise any plans to hold them, or will he simply trust to luck, to a possible return of prosperity, to remove the memory of his promises from their mind? Time must answer these questions.

The Evening Post does not relish Mr. Hanna's talk; it considers it but a continuation of the silver agitation. It says:

Consequently, if this "international agreement" talk be kept up, and the public is kept in expectation of seeing "England brought to her knees," we shall have no sound financial legislation this winter. We shall have only more complete and more foolish. The only way out of this predicament, and the only way to prevent a re-appearance of Bryanism four years hence, is to stop such talk; to say we are a monometallic nation with a gold standard, and do not care who knows it, and that we only use silver for small change.

President Cleveland, it is said, will make the currency question the chief topic of his forthcoming message. All of which shows that the currency question is not settled.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Henry C. Payne is authority for the statement that the McKinley law will not be revived, but that a duty will be placed on wool.

As Mr. Payne is one of the leaders of his party, his statement raises the question, What are the Republicans going to do with their victory? Four years ago they made a canvass in defense of the McKinley law; two years ago the keynote of their campaign was the demand for restoration of the law. Now, however, it appears that the old law is to be dropped and something else substituted.

This further justifies the opposition of the Democrats to the McKinley act. Four years ago the Republicans explained that the people had acted hastily. Then, when they carried congress in 1894, they maintained that the result was a popular verdict in favor of restoration of the act. Abandonment of it now is an admission that the people were right in 1892 and that the verdict in 1894 was not an endorsement of the repealed law, but simply a protest against the administration.

What can the Republicans consistently do? The present tariff law is a high protection measure, and the rates cannot be increased very much without getting back to the McKinley figures. If they confine themselves to the imposition of a few special duties for the purpose of raising revenue, they will have done about what a Democratic congress would have undertaken, though the duties selected for increased taxation might vary in some cases. They will have abandoned the special protection programme to which they have adhered, and the victory on this great economic question will be yielded up to the party that is in defeat this year.

Someone has said that the tariff question has been reduced to one of schedules. Amplified, this means that there is legitimately nothing more to the problem than the necessity for raising revenue. The action which the Republicans propose to take will set the seal of indorsement upon the proposition, and the party will be in the position of having fought a man of straw set up by itself, but which it is now compelled by the logic of the situation to pull down.

MRS. CANNON'S INTERVIEW.

The interview of "Annie Laurie," of the San Francisco Examiner, with Mrs. M. H. Cannon, state senator-elect, which appears elsewhere in this issue, will be found to be interesting and somewhat spicy.

What she says about polygamy and her belief in it will attract some attention, but it is really of no importance, as it is a dead issue in Utah and will never be revived. If she finds any poetry in it, none will object. She seems to think that a husband is a mixture of usefulness and nuisance. We are inclined to think she is about right.

Mrs. Cannon is perfectly sound on the question of prohibition, a question that is usually applied as a touchstone to woman's fitness for political duties. As she says, prohibition does not prohibit.

Mrs. Cannon's interview will be read with much interest. It plainly shows that she is "up" on the questions of the day.

LOW GRADE ORES.

It is not yet admitted by those interested in the McArthur-Forrest patent that the Transvaal decision against its validity will apply in this country. Those who are interested in the mining industry in the United States have hoped that the decision would apply, as the cost of reduction of certain kinds of low-grade ores would be materially lessened.

But whatever the status of the cyanide process is to be in the United States, the problem of providing inexpensive reduction for low-grade ores will not be permitted to rest. It has come to be recognized as a fact by our best mining men that the future of the industry depends in very great measure upon successful treatment of ore-carrying small values. Such ores are found in vast quantities in many localities in Utah and surrounding states. In numerous instances profitable treat-

ment of these low-grade ores has been inaugurated, and it is only a question of a short time until it will be possible to work most of the deposits. Then the mining industry will develop more rapidly than ever before and will contribute an increased proportion to the general prosperity of the states within which it is conducted.

In the earlier history of mining in the west it was impracticable to work any but comparatively high-grade mines. If improved methods of treating low-grade rock had been known it would have been impossible to utilize them, owing to the fact that supplies could not be secured, as there were no convenient means of transportation. The result was that the mining world became schooled to the idea that low-grade lodes were not desirable. Now, however, sentiment has changed, and from now on the development of such property will be one of the features of the mining business. We have great deposits of gold-bearing ores that run low, but that are of sufficiently high grade to pay when worked upon a large scale and with improved methods of treatment. The lodes will, in the end, pay more than the average high-grade properties, while the working of them will give employment to more men than would be engaged about an equal number of mines carrying rich ores.

The future of our gold mining industry in its low-grade ores; and Utah can lay claim to being as richly endowed with them as any other portion of the earth.

MR. BARTINE'S LETTER.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a very interesting letter from Mr. H. F. Bartine on the result of the election. He is by no means discouraged, nor does he regard the election of McKinley as anything like a catastrophe. Neither was he. In fact, as he says, "McKinley had a close call."

The real campaign of education was very short, and considering this fact the results obtained were truly surprising and very encouraging. As pointed out in Mr. Bartine's letter, the danger is in letting the people forget the silver issue, so that two or four years hence it may be necessary to begin again with the A. B. C. of finance.

One of the most potent factors in shaping public opinion on the silver question in the middle western states was The National Bimetallist, which was under the editorship of Mr. Bartine. It was able, fearless and courteous. It presented the question as few papers could have presented it. Whether its publication will be continued has not been definitely determined upon. Continued or discontinued, it was a power for good in the metallic cause.

VENEZUELAN CASE.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the lord mayor's banquet Monday night, made the important announcement that the United States and Great Britain had arrived at an understanding under which the long-pending Venezuelan dispute will be submitted to arbitration. It appears that the United States has suggested—the suggestion being accepted—that lands settled for 60 years by British colonists shall not be subject to arbitration.

The difference between the two governments almost from the first has been that Lord Salisbury demanded that the settled districts in the disputed territory should be excluded from the proposed arbitration. It has been the policy of Great Britain to establish an outpost at some remote point, and then claim all the intervening country under British settlement.

The provision that exclusion from the arbitration shall be based upon 60 years settlement puts an entirely different face on the matter. It is to be assumed that our government has taken precautions to make the provision apply to bona fide, actual occupation only, excluding all claims of constructive settlement. No honest person will wish to submit any English-speaking colony that has long held its title from the British crown to the danger of being placed under the control of any Latin government. That would be an outrage against the race; and our government has shown its fairness and wisdom and spirit of justice in advancing a proposition under which such colonies will be made secure in the enjoyment of Anglo-Saxon civilization and Anglo-Saxon laws.

"UTAH'S FEMALE SENATOR."

The Philadelphia Record of Friday last has an article, under the above title, and the question of women in politics and their influence upon legislative debates. In part it says:

Among the curious results of the recent battle of the battle of the most interesting from many points of view is the election of Mattie Hughes Cannon to the state senate of Utah by an immense plurality over her opponent, Angus A. Cannon, who was the future peace and quiet of the Cannon household, is the husband of the senator-elect. The advent of Mrs. Cannon into the Utah state senate may have a very different effect upon a wider circle than that which circumscribes the domestic realm of Mr. Cannon. The prospect of the election of women to the higher legislative assemblies has elicited some unprejudiced observers with alarm because of the paralyzing effect which it is feared their presence may have upon debates. It will doubtless be granted that it is a vital object of debate in a deliberative body to thoroughly thrash out the subjects under discussion; but a writer in the current number of The Nineteenth Century has made the shrewd suggestion "that things will not get themselves thrashed out" in the presence of women in public assemblies.

The point of the argument is that the presence of a woman to rudeness is an independent condition of fruitful debate. It is necessary that speakers whose remarks are neither instructive nor pertinent to the issue should be left under no self-doubt. The underlying realities of the subject discussed are often most clearly revealed by contradiction—aye, by irritating interruptions in the council chamber. Now, who dare assert that women can be subjected to hectoring in public by men who are their rightfully elected equals in the deliberative body? The relations, which nature and usage have established between man and woman make such rudeness impossible. Men would be restrained from saying what they might have said in the manner to which they are accustomed among themselves, and women would be restrained from saying what they might have said in the manner to which they are accustomed among themselves.

The election being over Boss Croker and Henry Watterson are both coming back. Watterson is coming back to take a peep into that open grave.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York World: Mr. Reed has three good reasons for not wanting to enter the cabinet. First, he would be a re-elected speaker of the house, which has grown into a far greater position than any cabinet office; second, he is a

effect of that fact upon their domestic affairs.

It is our own opinion that things in the Utah legislature will "get themselves thrashed out" more thoroughly than ever because there will be women in it. One great trouble with American legislatures is that things are not thoroughly thrashed out but on the contrary are smothered.

If any woman who is a member of a legislature makes remarks during a debate upon any subject that are not pertinent to the issue, she will follow the example of a majority of male legislators. If she is not told that folly is folly it will probably be because her fellow legislators do not realize that it is folly.

There is no reason in the world why women should not sit in legislative halls and participate in debates upon matters pertaining to the commonwealth. If the ideas they advance and the policies they advocate are wrong there is no reason why anyone should hesitate to declare them wrong. The presence of women in the legislature will not prevent all legislators saying what they wish to, but to compel them to say it in better style. And as the manner improves so will the matter. Nothing that has transpired in Utah shows greater advancement in civilization than the election of women to the legislature.

OBSERVANCE OF LAW.

One of our Salt Lake ministers, Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, in his sermon last Sunday morning called attention to the prevalence of a spirit of law-breaking, or law-defying, throughout large classes of society. He instanced the disposition to avoid the payment of taxes, the violation of law by great corporations and the tendency toward bribery and corruption so frequently manifested.

That the public conscience is dulled respecting some forms of evasion of law does not admit of question. It is, perhaps, more apparent in connection with the payment of taxes than in any other field. The rule seems to be to evade payment of lawful taxes whenever it is possible. There are notable exceptions, but the rule is as stated. A great many persons would resent an indignation that they would avoid payment of any tax if opportunity offered; yet those same persons own all sorts of personal property subject to taxation which they do not return. If they are asked the direct question if they have this or that kind of property, they will answer honestly, but if the assessor overlooks anything it does not get on the list. This is not true of all, but it is true of too many.

Then, how many are there who will have their real estate valuation raised when they know it has been listed too low? Again, how general it is for people who are classed among the best citizens to cheat the government in the matter of customs dues. They will resort to every device to get dutiable goods through without payment of the duty.

One of the arguments advanced against the income tax law was that it would encourage falsehood, deception and perjury. It was held that the means resorted to to avoid the tax would be demoralizing to society. This argument was an admission that those who are in the enjoyment of large incomes and who are supposed to constitute one of the strong classes of our social structure would resort to base means to avoid a tax.

And all this laxity results from failure on the part of the individual to appreciate his duty toward the community. This is an intensely individual age, and individuals are so bent upon their own plans and purposes—so devoted to their own particular interests—that they overlook their community status and fail in their duty toward the body politic. It is a mistake which damages the community, necessarily damages the individual, and must in the end be disastrous if it is not rectified.

The community is really a subject of first interest to the individual, for individual opportunity would soon be destroyed if the community became lost to respect for law. Individual success would be impossible if the community were disorganized and lawless. Neither life nor property would be safe without law impartially enforced by the popular will.

Though these truths are self-evident, individuals, in their desire for personal aggrandizement, avoid, defy or violate the laws that are made for the protection of all and thus contribute toward conditions that constitute a menace alike to the individual and to the community.

Of course a civilized people are not likely to go so far as to bring on chaos, but it is always well to remember that the most desirable opportunities are found in the most perfect communities, that the character of the community is dependent upon the character of the individuals composing it, and that a perfect reign of law can be secured only through perfect respect for and scrupulous observance of the law.

The following story is vouched for as true; it shows in a remarkable way what trimmers in politics many men are. A number of gentlemen were in a restaurant about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The conversation naturally turned to the election. Said one gentleman to another: "What fools we were to vote for Bryan! And here McKinley is elected." The gentleman addressed replied: "Don't say 'we fools,' just say 'me fool.' I voted for McKinley." It was the best illustration of the desire of many people to be on "the right side" after election we have ever known.

Local bankers who bought Salt Lake county bonds have got the greatest snap of the season; and they all realize it, too. It is pleasant to think that so far as there was a snap it was taken locally and not by outside capitalists. All state, county and municipal securities should be taken locally; it would do more than anything else to enhance the state's financial reputation.

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candidate for president in 1900, and a cabinet position is not a good place for cultivating a presidential boom; third, he would not take a place that would tend to subordinate his own ambition to the ambition of his chief.

Chicago Dispatch: Mr. Bryan has said his mind to the mast and has announced that the battle for humanity is still on. His address to the American people is worthy of the man and of the hour. It reflects the character of one great in adversity and noble in defeat.

Pittsburgh Post: Bishop Newman telegraphs the president-elect that "God has saved America again." Major McKinley attributes a good deal of the credit, in fact the greater part, to Mark Hanna and the latter-day Democratic Railroad presidents put in the claim they did the business by their work among the 80,000 railway employees largely concentrated in doubtful states. Major McKinley is nearer right than any of them.

The Mail and Express: The movement in favor of independence is making considerable headway in Canada, but it will have to overcome anything serious as long as the Dominion is dominated by the money conservatism which now controls its political life. At the present rate of progress Canada will be ready for independence for another century.

Springfield Republican: The president has three federal judgeships at his disposal in the United States Circuit Court in New Jersey and one in the west. Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster-General Wilson may be provided for by these appointments. Both probably sacrificed their political future in their home states by their espousal of the gold cause.

Boston Herald: Now that the battle is over the New York Times feels it to be a public duty to advise the governor-elect of the state of New York that the whole law is an adjunct of evening dress exclusively. The practice of wearing it with a cutaway coat and striped trousers is a frightful solecism, of which it is hoped the governor-elect will not be guilty after he takes his seat in the executive chamber.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Washington Times: "Sprockets is in love with Ethel Galsby."

"Did he tell you so?"

"No, but he has replaced the picture of his bicycle he used to carry in his watch by her photograph."

Answers: Teacher—Tell me a few of the most important things eating today which did not exist a hundred years ago. Tommy—Us.

Washington Star: "I'm glad," she said, with a sigh of relief, "that the success of the election is all over."

"Were you interested in the result?"

"Yes, indeed, I had a wager on."

"What was it?"

"If Bryan won I was to marry Jack and if McKinley won Jack was to marry me."

Tit-Bits: Lili (at a soiree, whispering)—What has become of Aunt Lucia's habitual smile?

Frank—It is at the dentist's.

Indianapolis Journal: "Pillbody has a good many revolutionary ideas in his head."

"Those are not ideas revolving in Pillbody's head. They are wheels."

Judge: "Are you well?"

"I believe so, yet I can't say positively; I haven't had time to look up the new diseases in today's paper."

Yonkers Statesman: Mrs. Crimmonback—Are you sure you came straight home from the office last night, John?

Crimmonback—Well, as straight as I could, dear.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "The new boarder," said the landlady, "is as bald as an egg."

"Just about the age of one, isn't he?" asked Asbury Poppers, which was really unkind of him, as the lady made a practice of getting the freshest the storehouse hand.

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "A national election may be said to make both enemies and friends."

"Well, the parading brings business to the shoemakers, and the betting is good for the hat dealers."

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Rich, the Millionaire—But you are asking a good deal, she is my only child.

Supplican—You don't suppose that I haven't thought all that out long ago."

Detroit Free Press: "Well, I'm even with Racker at last."

"How's that?"

"Indeed, him to join a football team, and he's a lightweight, you know."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Haribake," said the gentleman's friend, "I am surprised to hear from good authority that you, a free-born American, are in the habit of looking up to that titled foreign son-in-law of yours."

"You know how high he came," said Mr. Haribake, with a sigh, "you'd see that there wasn't no other way to look at him."

TALES OF THE DAY.

"Didn't know the Ropes."

Harper's Round Table: General Morgan of Illinois, who commanded a brigade in the civil war, was one of those men so slovenly in his appearance that a stranger would never have picked him for an officer of high rank. One day a raw recruit of his brigade, who had lost some blood, asked a veteran where he might be likely to find him. The veteran said the only lieu in the brigade was Jim Morgan, who occupied a tent near the blue flag. The recruit hastened to Morgan's tent, shoved his head in through the flap, and asked:

"Does Jim Morgan live here?"

"Name is James Morgan," answered the general.

"Then I want you to hand over those books you stole from me."

"I have none of your books, my dear man."

"That's a lie," cried the soldier. "The boys say you are the only thief in camp. Turn out them books, or I'll grind your carcass into applesauce."

General Morgan appreciated the joke, and laughed heartily, but when the recruit began pulling out his books to make good his threats, the officer informed him of his relations to the brigade.

"What, blast me if I'd take you for a brigadier!" said the man. "Excuse me, general, but I don't thoroughly know the ropes yet."

Gratified Curiosity.

Detroit Free Press: Two young men whose clothes were of such a style as to make it seem probable that they would be regarded as the most picturesque figures in the crowd, were standing near a crowd watching a big building that in recent years had been the scene of a fire.

"It's a great piece of work," commented one of them.

"Pain't anything else," was the reply.

"I wonder who's the guy that got it up. His oughty have his name to it."

"I reckon he has somewhere. When a fellow makes a hit like that it's hard luck if he doesn't get his name on the name."

"What does that say up there?"

His companion slowly read the letters, and exclaimed:

"That's it," he exclaimed, as soon as he had spelled it through.

"What's that?"

"The name of the gent that designed the stoneware. I reckon he's some Run-on Webster."

"In this country, I never heard of him before, but he's good."

There shall be no more sea.

The misty sky and mist of the gray sea meeting.

The sea gray waves with white foam beating and meeting.

Along the darkened shore:

The flying rain and spray of the salt sea blending.

A sea and sky without beginning or ending.

Save the breakers' flash and foam.

Away, away, beloved, the night is lonely;

Let sea and cloud be tonight for each other only.

And ghosts that haunt the shore.

Seek we warm lanes breathing of corn and flowers.

Put forth arms round us, for my spirit cowers.

Before this mystery.

Ah God! that yonder terror had made and founded.

Thou hadst ordained its end, its power bounded.

There shall be no more sea.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

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